NOTE III.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA FROM SUMATRA

BY

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Criocerinae.

Lema separata, n. sp.

Black below. Fulvous above. Thorax with two rows of punctures. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, fulvous, each elytron with a spot near the scutellum and a larger one at the apex, black. — Length 2 lines.

Var. The elytral spot near the scutellum absent.

Head impunctate, the space between the eyes raised in shape of a transverse ridge, divided by a longitudinal groove. Labrum and jaws black. Antennae more than half the length of the body, black, the third and fourth joints of equal length, the following joints longer and thicker. Thorax scarcely broader than long, the basilar groove deeply impressed, surface with 2 rows of small punctures placed at the middle of the disk. Elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate to the apex, the 9th row entire, a transverse black spot surrounds the scutellum or is divided into two small spots,

another oblong larger one occupies the posterior third of the elytra. Underside and legs black, covered with fine greyish pubescence.

District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition). — Two specimens of the variety.

This species which I also possess from Borneo seems closely allied to *L. præusta* Fabr. and *L. terminata* Lac., from both of which it is separated by its black underside and legs and the want of the anterior transverse groove of the thorax.

Lema Wallacei, n. sp.

Black below. Above dark metallic blue. Elytra deeply transversely depressed, strongly punctate-striate. — Length $1^2/_3$ line.

Var. a. Entirely black.

Var. b. Legs fulvous, tarsi black.

Head impunctate, with a short longitudinal central groove at its anterior portion, the space in front of the eyes finely rugose and opaque. Antennae of half the length of the body, filiform, third and fourth joints equal, black. Thorax not longer than broad, the basilar groove distinct and rather shallow, surface with a few very fine punctures. Scutellum oblong, rounded. Elytra deeply transversely depressed below the base, each elytron with ten regular rows of very distinct punctures visible to the apex, the interstice between the 8th and 9th row wider than the others. Legs rather slender. Underside covered with fine greyish pubescence.

Soepajang and Mesauw (Sumatra-Expedition). — Two specimens of the typical form.

The small size of this species in connection with its colouration will distinguish it from those found in the

Malayan Archipelago. *L. cyanea* Lac. and *L. atro-cœrulea* Clark seem nearly allied forms; from the first *L. Wallacei* may be separated by the want of the anterior thoracic groove and from either by its much smaller size.

Clytrinae.

Aspidolopha ornata, n. sp.

Oblong, parallel, fulvous; below closely pubescent. Terminal joints of antennae black. Head and elytra metallic greenish blue, the latter closely punctured, a transverse spot at the basal margin, an obscure narrow band before the middle and a small triangular spot near the apex of each elytron, fulvous. — Length 3 lines.

Head very closely and finely punctured, the sides finely strigose and subopaque; epistome more shining, transverse, finely punctured, its sides flavous. Labrum piceous. First joint of the antennae incrassate, flavous, second and third joints very small, of nearly the same length, fourth joint elongate, as long as the two preceeding joints together, rest of the joints transverse, extending to the base of the thorax. The latter transversely convex, the posterior margin sinuate at each side, the medial lobe very slightly produced and nearly straight; sides slightly rounded as well as the posterior angles; surface extremely finely punctured at the disk, more distinctly at the sides and near the posterior angles, entirely fulvous. Scutellum strongly elevated, broadly triangular, obscure fulvous with a metallic bluish gloss. Elytra moderately convex, not widened behind, distinctly lobed at the shoulders, very closely and irregularly punctate with indications of longitudinal smooth narrow lines, the interstices finely rugose at the sides, of a metallic greenish blue colour, interrupted by a pale fulvous transverse spot placed at the basal margin near the scutellum, a somewhat darker narrow stripe of which the ends only are distinct in shape of a fulvous

spot, is situated before the middle, but does not extend to the sutural or lateral margin; another small triangular spot is visible near the apex. Underside closely covered with fine silken whitish pubescence. Posterior first tarsal joint as long as the two following ones united.

District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition). — A single specimen.

Larger than *A. Buqueti* Lac., of different colour and more finely punctured.

Cryptocephalinae.

Melixanthus bimaculicollis, Baly.

Of this species a single specimen, which is captured in December at Bedar Alam, is contained in the collection. Mr. Baly, on account of the want of the antennae in his specimen, was in doubt whether the insect belonged to this genus. In the specimen before me the antennae are complete and with the exception of the first 3 joints which are fulvous, of a black colour; they extend as far as the base of the thorax, the terminal joints being short and thickened, agreeing therefore with the other species of the present genus. In the specimen from Sumatra the femora are also black, the extreme base only being fulvous; in other respects the insect agrees perfectly with the type.

Melixanthus sumatrensis, n. sp.

Fulvous. Head and antennae black. Thorax impunctate. Elytra black, a transverse band at the middle, abbreviated at the suture, bright yellow. — Length $1^3/_4$ line.

Head deeply inserted in the thorax, blackish piceous, depressed between the eyes and finely punctured. Labrum flavous. Antennae extending to one third the length of the elytra, entirely black, third and fourth joints of equal length, the rest slightly thickened and shorter. Thorax

subcylindrical, very convex, the sides greatly deflexed, the lateral margins very slightly rounded, surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, very shining. Scutellum trigonate, obscure fulvous, foveolate at the base. Elytra finely and regularly punctate-striate, black with a transverse yellow band at the middle, interrupted at the suture where it is obliquely cut; the posterior margin of this band is concave. Underside and legs entirely fulvous, the last abdominal segment with a deep transverse fovea.

District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition). — A single specimen.

Easily distinguished from *M. bimaculicollis* by the want of the spots at the thorax, the colour of the underside and legs, and by the longer antennae.

Eumolpinae.

Nodostoma brevicollis, n. sp.

Ovate, pale fulvous, shining. Head and thorax impunctate, the latter very short and transverse. Elytra with basal depression, very finely punctate-striate. — Length $1^1/_2$ line.

Head rather convex, entirely impunctate. Epistome forming a single piece with the front, without any punctures, its sides limited by a deep groove. Eyes distinctly notched. Antennae more than half the length of the body, entirely fulvous, slender, the 6 apical joints shorter and slightly thickened. Thorax very short, three times as broad as long, the sides oblique, straight and much narrowed anteriorly, very obsoletely angulate near the base, surface entirely impunctate. Scutellum subquadrate. Elytra ovate, scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, with a distinct transverse basal depression, the space in front of the latter distinctly, below it, very finely punctate, the punctures scarcely visible

below the middle; a row of deep punctures runs close to the lateral margin. Femora unarmed.

Two specimens from Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

From similarly coloured species, the present one may be separated by the entirely impunctate head and thorax and the very short shape of the latter, also by its ovate general, not elongate shape.

Nodostoma æneipennis, Baly.

I refer the nine specimens contained in the collection to Mr. Baly's species on account of the peculiarly shaped thorax, which is very wide at the base, angulate close to the latter and obliquely narrowed towards the front, this character as well as the others agreeing with the author's description. The following varieties are however to be noticed:

var. *a*. Thorax greenish black, elytra metallic green.
var. *b*. Underside and legs piceous, head fulvous, otherwise like var. *a*.
var. *c*. Elytra violaceous blue, finely margined with metallic green, otherwise normally coloured.
var. *d*. Underside piceous, elytra metallic cupreous, otherwise like var. *a*.

In spite of the great variability of this insect, the peculiar shape of the thorax and the close punctuation of the latter at the sides will help to distinguish it. The length also varies from $1^1/_2$ to $2^1/_4$ lines.

The specimens are captured at Doesoen Tengah, in the District of Rawas and at Koetoer (Sumatra-Expedition).

Nodostoma javanensis, Baly.

Of this insect which may be distinguished from the many species forming the genus *Nodostoma* a typical form

is contained in the Leyden collection as well as two others upon which I look as varieties, as they differ only in size and colour. They are somewhat larger and the dark colour of the elytra is of less intensity, the base being obscure fulvous as well as the apex, the other specimen being entirely of the latter colour, but I cannot find any other structural characters to justify me in considering these specimens specifically distinct.

The specimens are from Moeara Laboe and Loeboe Gedang (Sumatra-Expedition).

Nodostoma æneomicans, Baly.

If I am right in referring the numerous specimens before me to this species, with which it agrees, according to the description, in every way, the construction of a new genus is clearly necessary for its reception, as the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum is not concave but very convex. I think that several species at present placed in *Nodostoma* have this latter character and require the erection of a new genus.

The specimens in this collection are captured at Solok, Moeara Laboe, in the District of Rawas, at Palembang, Koetoer and Mesauw (Sumatra-Expedition).

Abirus flavopilosus, n. sp.

Elongate, subcylindrical, narrowed behind, obscure aeneous, densely covered with yellowish pubescence. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi fulvous. Head and thorax closely punctured. Elytra transversely strigose, obsoletely costate near the apex. — Length 4 lines.

Head closely rugose-punctate, covered closely with yellowish short pubescence. Clypeus broadly triangular, separated from the face by a fine groove, punctured like the head. Labrum and palpi fulvous. Antennae of the same

colour, the five terminal joints moderately dilated, the last four joints distinctly shorter than the preceeding one. Thorax broader than long, subcylindrical, the sides slightly but regularly rounded, the anterior angles acute and produced, surface very closely rugose-punctate, covered like the head with short golden yellow hairs. Scutellum broadly ovate, finely punctured, glabrous. Elytra closely transversely rugulose and wrinkled, the interstices only punctured near the base and close to the suture, longitudinally costate near the apex only, pubescent like the thorax, the hairs short, stiff and of a shining yellow colour. Underside and legs still more densely pubescent.

Two specimens from Moeara Laboe (Sumatra-Expedition).

Closely allied to *A. puberulus* Lefèv. but differing in the colour of the antennae and tibiae and in the yellow not white pubescence. The head also in the present insect is devoid of any smooth space and tubercle.

Abirus violaceus, n. sp.

Elongate, subcylindrical, bluish black below, finely pubescent. Above violaceous blue, shining. Sides of thorax obsoletely angulate, surface deeply punctured. Elytra transversely elevate-reticulate, punctate-striate near the suture. — Length 4 lines.

Head finely and closely punctured, with an obsolete tubercle at the middle of the front. Antennae with the last five joints moderately dilated, bluish, pubescent, the basal joints blackish and shining. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly deflexed, lateral margin very obsoletely biangulate, all the angles acute and produced; surface with an oblique depression at each side near the base, closely and deeply punctured posteriorly, the punctuation rather more finely anteriorly, the punctures themselves of somewhat oblong shape. Scutellum about as broad as long, impunctate. Elytra narrowed posteri-

orly, regularly punctate-striate near the suture and at the base, rest of the surface closely covered with strongly elevated transverse strigae. Underside closely covered with whitish hairs.

Two specimens from Paja Koemboeh (Sumatra-Expedition).

Colaspoides glabrata, n. sp.

Broadly oblong-ovate. Below fulvous, stained with metallic green. Antennae and tibiae fulvous, last 3 joints of the former fuscous. Above metallic green. Thorax remotely punctured. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Anterior and posterior femora with a distinct tooth. — Length 3—3½ lines.

Var. Thorax and elytra stained with cupreous.

Head extremely finely punctured, with an obsolete central groove. Epistome separated from the face, not broader than long, rather closely and deeply punctured, its anterior margin moderately concave-emarginate. Labrum fulvous. Antennae two thirds the length of the body, pale fulvous, the last 2 or sometimes 3 joints fuscous; third and fourth joints of equal length. Thorax transverse, the sides very rounded, much deflexed at the anterior portion impunctate; surface remotely impressed with rather fine punctures which are irregularly distributed over the disk. Scutellum broadly ovate. Elytra very convex without any basal depression, very regularly punctate-striate, the punctures arranged in single lines and more deeply impressed at the sides; interstices slightly costate at the apex only. Underside metallic greenish, sides of the abdomen and the femora stained with piceous or dark fulvous. Tibiae entirely of that colour without metallic gloss. Posterior femora armed with a stout tooth, anterior ones with a small one.

District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

I separate this species from *C. varians* Baly, to which it seems closely allied, on account of the following differences:

The head is very finely punctured, the epistome is distinctly separated from the face; the thorax is very irregularly punctured at the disk only, the sides being impunctate. Lastly the elytra show no trace of a basal depression nor of costa at the sides.

Of the five specimens before me, 3 are distinctly stained with reddish cupreous at the sides of the elytra and at the base of the thorax, and in the male insect the punctuation of the former is arranged in double rows near the suture. In all other respects the specimens agree with each other.

Colaspoides nigripes, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, black or piceous below. Above greenish cupreous. First 5 joints of the antennae fulvous. Thorax closely and strongly punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, interspaces on the outer disk elevate, transversely rugose. — Length $1^1/_2$—2 lines.

Var. Above brownish cupreous.

Head convex, with a few fine punctures at the sides and an obsolete longitudinal central groove. Epistome subquadrate, broader than long, separated from the face by a row of deep punctures, its surface irregularly impressed with a few punctures, anterior margin nearly straight. Labrum fulvous. Antennae slender, filiform, more than two thirds the length of the body, five basal joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax transverse, its sides regularly rounded, the anterior portion moderately deflexed, surface closely and deeply punctured at the sides, the interspaces somewhat rugose, more distantly and finely punctured at the disk. Scutellum subpentagonal. Elytra convex not depressed below the base, strongly and regularly punctate-striate near the sutural half, more irregularly

and deeply punctured at the outer disk where the interstices form strongly raised transverse rugosities, which extend through the entire length of the elytra; the apical portion shows some longitudinal costae near the suture. Legs unarmed.

Eight specimens were captured at Paja Koemboeh, Solok and Rengkiang Loeloes (Sumatra-Expedition).

From similarly sculptured species, the present one is at once distinguished by the black underside and legs.

Colaspoides apicicornis, n. sp.

Broadly oblong. Below dark fulvous, stained with metallic green. Antennae pale fulvous, two last joints fuscous. Above metallic green. Thorax finely and closely punctured. Elytra subgeminate punctate-striate, the interspaces at the sides and apex costate. Anterior and posterior femora toothed. — Length 3 lines.

Var. Above obscure cupreous.

Head very finely and remotely punctured, sometimes nearly impunctate, finely strigose close to and above the eyes. Epistome separated from the face, with a distinct groove, extending from its apex to the vertex of the head, broadly triangular, strongly punctured posteriorly, its anterior margin moderately concave-emarginate. Labrum fulvous. Antennae nearly two thirds the length of the body, slender and filiform, entirely fulvous, the last 2 apical joints only fuscous. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides regularly rounded and narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles very acute and slightly produced; surface rather closely and finely punctured, the punctuation a little stronger near the sides. Scutellum broadly ovate. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures arranged in distinct double rows towards the suture where they are rather finely impressed, towards the sides they are much larger and more strongly marked; the interstices at the same

place are transversely rugose and longitudinally costate, 3 or 4 costae being generally plainly visible; at the apex the costae are shorter and less distinct. Underside dark fulvous, with a metallic green gloss especially at the breast. Legs fulvous, the femora sometimes metallic greenish, the anterior with a small, the posterior ones with a very stout and rather large tooth.

Five specimens of this species have been collected by Mr. I. C. van Hasselt at Soekadana: Lampongs.

This species cannot be confounded with *C. regularis* Baly, with which it agrees in the toothed femora, but differs in its smaller size, the colour of the legs and the geminate not singly punctate-striate elytra.

Colaspoides nigricornis, n. sp.

Elongate, convex, narrowed behind. Metallic green. Antennae black, basal joint metallic green. Head closely and strongly, thorax finely and distantly punctured. Elytra deeply punctate-striate, interstices at the sides transversely rugose, metallic green or reddish cupreous. Femora unarmed. — Length 2 lines.

Head with a central longitudinal groove, closely and deeply punctured. Epistome separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, broader than long, its apex impressed with a few deep punctures. Labrum and jaws black. Antennae of half the length of the body, rather robust, black, the basal joint metallic green. Thorax transversely convex, the sides rounded, the anterior angles acute but not produced, surface closely and rather finely punctured. Scutellum as broad as long, smooth, the apex broadly rounded. Elytra subparallel, very convex and slightly but distinctly narrowed behind, not depressed below the base, finely, closely and regularly punctate-striate near the suture, the punctuation indistinctly arranged in double rows, the sides more deeply punctured and the interstices

transversely rugose; towards the outer portion of the apex a very short costa is visible. Legs stout, metallic green like the rest of the underside. Femora simple.

Several specimens. — They are from Loeboe Tarab, Moeara Laboe, the District of Rawas and Koetoer (Sumatra-Expedition).

The closely and strongly punctured head in connection with the black antennae will distinguish the present species.

Colaspoides sumatrensis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, entirely fulvous. Two apical joints of the antennae obscure fuscous. Thorax closely and finely punctured. Elytra more strongly punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Femora without teeth. — Length $1^1/_2$—$1^3/_4$ line.

Head impunctate. Epistome not separated from the face at its apex which is narrowed and rather elongate, caused by the depressions at each side, limiting the encarpae; surface impressed with a few fine punctures. Antennae three-fourth the length of the body, the terminal joints slightly thickened, all the joints with the exception of the second, of nearly equal length. Thorax transverse, nearly three times as broad as long, the sides regularly rounded and not much deflexed in front, surface closely impressed with fine oblong punctures. Elytra without any basal depression, closely and rather strongly punctate-striate at their anterior two-thirds, more remotely punctured near the apex, the interstices not costate but very slightly wrinkled near the sides.

Three specimens from Silago (Sumatra-Expedition).

I separate this species from *C. parvula* Baly, to which it seems closely allied, on account of the close punctuation of the thorax and that of the elytra which in the allied species are described as »foveolate-punctate". The two ter-

minal joints of the antennae are fuscous in *C. sumatrensis*, and the sides of the thorax are but slightly deflexed.

Colasposoma nigriventre, Baly.

If I am right in referring the numerous specimens of different localities contained in the present collection, to Mr. Baly's species on account of the black abdomen, the insect is a most variable one in regard to size and colour which latter varies from metallic green to bright aureous or cupreous.

Some varieties are aureous with the suture and a spot below the base blue, other are entirely of the latter colour. Some of the other species described by Mr. Baly may be but varieties of one or the other forms (taking into account the great variability of the insects). In the present one the elytra are either smooth, without transverse rugosities (male?) or the latter are present. There is also a minute tooth visible on the posterior femora (of which Mr. Baly makes no mention) and the last joints of the antennae are distinctly dilated.

Corynodes angulicollis, n. sp.

Broadly-oblong, robust, metallic bluish green. Antennae black. Head coarsely punctured. Epistome not separated. Thorax transverse, sides distinctly angulate before the middle, coarsely punctured. Elytra with basal depression, moderately strongly punctate-striate. Claws appendiculate. — Length 4 lines.

Head closely impressed with coarse and finer punctures and with a short longitudinal central groove. Epistome contiguous with the front, coarsely rugose-punctate, of a semitriangular-shape. Labrum black. Antennae of half the length of the body, the terminal joints gradually increasing in width, but not transverse or clubshaped, five basal

joints slightly shining, metallic greenish, the rest black, opaque. Thorax broader than long, the disk very convex, all the angles produced into a short tooth, the sides straight from the base to the middle, above the latter obliquely narrowed towards the apex, forming a distinct angle at the lateral margin; surface closely covered with very deep oblong punctures, which are more distantly placed towards the base; an obsolete oblique depression is visible at each side near the posterior margin. Scutellum small, oblong. Elytra parallel, robust, distinctly depressed below the base, with a narrow margin from the shoulder to the apex, metallic green, with a purplish reflection towards the sides; surface finely geminate punctate-striate near the suture, rather coarsely and irregularly punctured near the sides, where the interstices, especially near the shoulders, are somewhat rugose; punctuation towards the apex more finely impressed. Underside purplish-blue, thinly covered with fulvous hairs. Tibiae entire. Claws appendiculate.

A single specimen from Doesoen Tengah (Sumatra-Expedition).

Amongst those species, in which the epistome is contiguous with the front, the present one is at once separated by the angulate sides of the thorax, its coarse punctuation and the gradually thickened antennae.

Corynodes Balyi, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, convex, entirely dark violaceous. Epistome separated. Antennae with a broad five jointed club, black. Thorax closely but obsoletely punctured. Elytra with narrow basal depression, finely subgeminate punctate-striate, with an obsolete tubercle below the shoulder. — Length 4 lines.

Head closely but not very deeply punctured, distinctly longitudinally grooved. Epistome separated from the front

by a deep transverse groove, subquadrate, its sides obliquely cut, surface punctured like the head. Labrum, jaws and palpi black. Antennae of half the length of the body, the six basal joints slender, the 5 terminal ones compressed, broadly dilated, bluish black. Thorax distinctly narrowed in front, the sides greatly deflexed anteriorly, anterior angles produced into an acute point, the latter distinctly thickened; sides nearly straight near the base, rounded towards the apex, surface closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the punctation itself but little deeply impressed and partly obsolete. Scutellum slightly longer than broad, smooth. Elytra broad, a little widened below the middle, impressed with a narrow and rather shallow transverse groove below the base which terminates at the sides below the shoulder in an obsolete tubercle, the latter at the same time being contiguous with the humeral callus; surface evenly and finely subgeminate punctate-striate, the punctures becoming very fine towards the apex; a row of transversely shaped and deep punctures runs parallel with the lateral margin. Tibiae not notched, the intermediate pair flexuose. Claws appendiculate.

A single specimen from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

To be separated from its congeners by the entirely violaceous blue colour, the obsolete punctuation of the thorax, the fine and even punctures of the elytra and their lateral tubercle, as well as by the absence of any costae near the sides.

Corynodes fraternus, Baly.

It is very probable, that Mr. Baly's description of this species was drawn from female specimens. The Sumatran collection contains four insects, one male from Mesauw and three females from Soeroelangoen and Koetoer. The

latter agree with the author's description, with the exception that the broadly dilated joints of the antennae are not black but purplish blue. The space between the epistome and the trilobate front is covered with dense fulvous pubescence.

In Mr. Baly's description the thorax is given as one fourth broader than long, in the specimens before me, it is at least twice as broad as long.

It is therefore possible that the Sumatran specimens represent another species, but I am unable to distinguish it from the author's description sufficiently to come to a definite conclusion, without having seen the type.

Chrysomelinae.

Chrysomela sumatrensis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, metallic greenish black. Thorax subremotely punctured. Elytra fulvous, rather finely and irregularly punctate-striate. — Length 3—5 lines.

Head with a few fine punctures and a more or less distinct fovea at the vertex. Antennae extending to one third the length of the elytra, the first 6 joints metallic green, the rest opaque, black. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, metallic green, the sides thickened, more or less deeply foveolate-punctate, the disk remotely and finely punctured. Scutellum greenish. Elytra fulvous, convex, widened below the middle, finely and irregularly punctate-striate.

Of this species which is easily separated from *C. stictica* Stäl by the fulvous elytra, which are also much more finely punctured than in that species, one specimen only is contained in this collection; it is captured at Solok by Mr. J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen. Others which are before me from Sumatra agree in everything but the shape and punctuation of the thorax which seem very variable. Sometimes the sides of the latter are nearly straight and the

disk is more closely punctured, in other specimens the thorax is more transverse, the sides more thickened and rounded and the punctuation more remote. The elytra also show some difference in the arrangement and depth of the punctures, scarcely one specimen being alike, but I have no doubt that they all represent but one form.

Chalcolampra violaceipennis, n. sp.

Below black. Head, thorax and anterior femora rufous. Elytra violaceous or greenish metallic blue, finely punctate-striate. — Length $2^1/_2$—3 lines.

Head impunctate. Second and third joints of palpi incrassate, of equal length, 4th joint very short, acute, conical. Antennae black, third joint twice as long as the second one, the intermediate joints slightly dilated at their apex, the antennae extending to more than half the length of the elytra. Thorax transversely convex, the sides much rounded and widened towards the middle, narrowly margined, anterior angles produced in a short tooth, surface impunctate, rufous. Scutellum piceous. Elytra slightly widened at the middle, closely and finely punctate-striate. Posterior portion of the breast, the abdomen and legs black, finely pubescent, the four anterior femora and rest of the underside rufous. Claws appendiculate.

Three specimens, which have been captured at Alahan pandjang, in the District of Rawas and at Lebong (Sumatra-Expedition).

Chapuis in his diagnosis of this genus, gives an erroneous description of the proportionate length of the joints of the maxillary palpi. In *C. 18-guttata* Fabr. the 3rd and 4th joints are equal (the latter is not of double the length); in the present species which is a true *Chalcolampra*, the last joint is acute and short and the 2 preceeding joints are of equal length, there are however no other structural differences to justify its separation.

Chalcolampra 18-*guttata*, Fabr.

All the Sumatran specimens differ in the obscure rufous colour of the head and thorax, black underside and larger size. In other respects they agree with the Australian forms.

The collection before me contains eight specimens, captured at Sidjoendjoeng and at Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

Halticinae.

Lactica sumatrensis, n. sp.

Ovate, black below. Above dark bluish green. Clypeus and base of the antennae fulvous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra very finely and closely punctured. — Length $^3/_4$—1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles very flat and indistinct; carina elongate, the latter as well as the clypeus fulvous. Antennae rather robust, the second and the two following joints of nearly equal length, four basal joints fulvous, the rest black, thickened and pubescent. Thorax transversely subquadrate, sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles somewhat thickened and oblique, surface convex, entirely impunctate, the basilar groove distinct and limited at each side by a longitudinal depression, posterior margin much rounded and produced at the middle. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra very finely and closely punctate-striate, the apex nearly impunctate, of a dark bluish green like the rest of the upper surface. Legs piceous, sometimes more or less mixed with dark fulvous.

Seven specimens from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition), one specimen from Boenga mas (I. C. van Hasselt).

Easily distinguished by its small size, the fulvous clypeus and dark bluish colour.

Haltica (*Graptodera*) *elongata*, n. sp.

Elongate, black below. Above obscure dark violaceous or greenish. Posterior portion of thorax finely punctured. Elytra more distinctly, very closely and finely punctured, each elytron with a longitudinal costa near the sides. — Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex; frontal tubercles rather flat and contiguous; carina acute and narrow. Antennae scarcely exceeding in length the basal third of the elytra, black, closely pubescent, the fourth joint slightly but distinctly longer than the third. Thorax one half broader than long, the lateral margins very slightly but rather regularly rounded, straight near the extreme base, posterior angles acute, anterior ones more indistinct; basal sulcation moderately deep and sinuate, the space behind it finely but distinctly and rather closely punctured, rest of the surface extremely finely and irregularly punctate. Elytra elongate, narrowed towards the extreme apex only, the latter rounded, of a leaden bluish colour, extremely closely and rather finely punctured, the interspaces forming narrow obsolete longitudinal costae more or less distinct; a strongly raised costa extends from the shoulder to below the middle where it disappears. Underside and legs black with a very obscure bluish tint, closely covered with yellowish pubescence.

Specimens from Soepajang, Datar, Silago, Moeara Laboe, Soeroelangoen, Koetoer and Mesauw (Sumatra-Expedition), a single one from Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

I do not think to err in separating this species from the other described Eastern forms, on account of its more elongate shape, peculiar leaden bluish colour, punctured thorax and costate elytra.

These insects are very closely allied in colour and difficult to determine, accurate descriptions are absolutely necessary to distinguish the different species, a short diag-

nosis and the descriptions of older authors are almost useless.

Hyphasis parvula, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous. Antennae black, 3 basal joints fulvous. Head and thorax impunctate. Elytra finely punctured. — Length $1^1/_2$ line.

Head transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter large, prominent and entire. Frontal tubercles nearly contiguous. Carina rather sharply raised. Epistome flattened. Antennae of half the length of the body, filiform, pubescent, first joint slender, second of half the length, third joint one half longer than the second, the rest elongate and of equal length. Thorax narrowly transverse, the sides slightly rounded and narrowly reflexed; anterior angles somewhat thickened and produced. Scutellum triangular. Elytra with a narrow margin, extremely finely and rather closely punctured, the apex impunctate. Underside rather closely covered with yellowish hairs. Posterior femora very strongly incrassate. Claw-joint strongly inflated or swollen. Elytral epipleurae broad, longitudinally concave.

Seven specimens from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

Hyphasis Wallacei, Baly.

The three specimens, obtained at Lebong and Koetoer, vary from the typical form in having the entire base (not a humeral spot only) of the elytra piceous. In one of the specimens the thorax and legs are obscure fulvous without any black markings; in all other respects they agree with the author's description.

Acrocrypta fulvicollis, n. sp.

Sub-rotundate, convex. Fulvous. Antennae black, basal joint fulvous, apical one white. Head and thorax fulvous. Elytra dark violaceous blue, closely and finely punctured. — Length 2 lines.

Head extremely finely punctured, with a central oblong fovea, transversely grooved between the eyes. Clypeus broadly triangular. Maxillary palpi subclavate, the third joint piceous. Antennae short, gradually widened and flattened towards the apex, the first joint slender, fulvous, second one short, third joint scarcely twice as long as the second, the latter to the tenth black, apical joint white, pubescent like the rest. Thorax very narrow, transverse, the sides evenly rounded, anterior angles thickened, surface finely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra widened towards the middle, much more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation rather regularly arranged in close lines anteriorly, shoulders prominent with a distinct longitudinal depression in front of them near the lateral margin. Underside and legs fulvous; abdomen testaceous. Coxal cavities open. Claws appendiculate.

A single specimen from Medan: Deli (J. Semmelink).

Easily distinguished from other species of this genus by the colour of the elytra and that of the antennae.

Psylliodes Balyi, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, parallel, black or piceous below. Three basal joints of the antennae and the posterior tibiae fulvous. Above dark metallic green. Thorax strongly and closely punctured. Elytra deeply punctate-striate. — Length 1 line.

Head extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens, with a distinct transverse groove between the

eyes. Carina narrow, strongly raised. Labrum obscure piceous. Antennae slender, half the length of the body, first and second joints of equal length and longer than the third joint, the first three joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides straight, angulate in front of the middle, from there to the apex obliquely shaped, the angle itself produced into a small tooth, surface very closely and strongly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose. Elytra strongly and very regularly punctate-striate, the interstices towards the sides and apex slightly convex. Posterior femora very robust, greenish black, the other legs piceous; posterior tarsi more or less distinctly fulvous, its apex finely dentate at the edges.

Ten specimens from Ajer Boesoek, Koetoer, Mesauw and Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

In its sculpturing of the upper surface, this species agrees very nearly with *P. Chapuisii* Baly. It is however much smaller and of a dark green colour, and the antennae have only the first 3 joints fulvous. The present insect is also much narrower and of more parallel shape.

Nisotra gemella, Erichs.

The description of this author agrees so perfectly with the numerous specimens from various localities of this collection, that I should not be justified in considering the latter to represent another form, although the shape varies greatly in the insects before me, and Erichson describes the type from the Philippine Islands. All the insects before me are black or piceous below, with the first 5 joints of the antennae, the head, thorax and legs rufous. The elytra are geminate punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation varying however in depth and intensity. The thorax has the usual longitudinal groove at each side of the anterior margin.

Sebæthe lusca, Fabr. (*Sphæroderma* Cat. Gemm.)

This species must be placed in the above genus of which it possesses all the structural characters. It may be easily recognised by the nearly black elytra which have a large white patch extending from the middle to nearly the apex. The head and thorax are impunctate. The antennae are about as long as half the body, the middle joints thicker than the terminal or basal ones, the 3 latter fulvous.

The white elytral patch varies in size and is sometimes of a semilunar shape.

In this collection there is a specimen from Loeboe Gedang, Moeara Laboe, and Palembang (Sumatra-Expedition).

Imolia, nov. gen.

Body broadly ovate. Eyes entire, large. Palpi robust, fourth joint small conical. Antennae short, third joint longer than the fourth, terminal joints transverse. Thorax narrowly transverse without depressions. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra widened behind, irregularly and closely punctured, their epipleurae prolonged below the middle. Posterior tibiae with a strong spur. First tarsal joint of posterior legs as long as the two following ones united. Prosternum extremely narrow. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

The genus proposed here bears great resemblance to the genus *Sphærometopa* from which the closed anterior cavities at once divide it. Other differences are to be found in the relative length of the basal joints of the antennae and in the longer first joint of the posterior tarsi in the present genus.

Imolia nigrofasciata, n. sp.

Below fulvous. Joints 4 to 10 of the antennae black, apical joint testaceous. Head and thorax fulvous, closely

punctured. Elytra black, the disk in front and behind the middle flavous. — Length 3—3½ lines.

Head extremely finely and closely punctured, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes. Frontal tubercles oblique, widely separated by the broadly triangular clypeus. Antennae not extending further than the first third of the elytra, first joint slender, curved, second one very short, third of double the length, fourth and following joints shortened gradually, transversely shaped and compressed, basal joint fulvous, the 2 following ones obscurely marked with piceous, the rest black, apical joint testaceous. Thorax transverse, anterior margin straight, posterior one greatly widened towards the middle, sides very slightly rounded, the anterior angles thickened and obtuse, surface very closely and finely punctured, slightly more distinctly than the head. Elytra as closely but more strongly punctured, flavous, all the margins, the base and a narrow band across the middle black. Tibiae sometimes obscure piceous. Underside and legs fulvous. Posterior femora strongly incrassate.

One specimen from Moeara Laboe, and two from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

The flavous colour of the elytra assumes in some specimens a metallic golden hue, while in others it is more opaque. The black markings vary also somewhat in width, so that one may consider either the ground colour, the epipleurae are however black. The species bears a great resemblance to *Sphœrometopa ornata* Baly, (which ought to be placed in this genus, as I have compared the type and find the coxal cavities closed), but the markings of the elytra in all the specimens of the present insect differs from Mr. Baly's species.

Cerotrus, nov. gen.

Body oblong, parallel. Head exserted. Eyes large, entire. Palpi filiform, last joint conical. Antennae filiform, as long

as the body, second and third joints very short, equal. Thorax transverse, narrow, sides straight, anterior and posterior margin parallel. Scutellum triangular. Elytra parallel, closely and irregularly punctured, their epipleurae continued below the middle. Tibiae unarmed. Metatarsus as long as the 3 following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very narrow but distinct. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Posterior femora very moderately incrassate.

The transverse thorax, very short second and third joints of the antennae in connection with the length of the latter and the closed coxal cavities will distinguish this genus from any others with which I am acquainted, its place being perhaps best found amongst Chapuis' 8th group the Oxygoninae, while the posterior femora, although less strongly developed than is generally the case, are yet sufficiently incrassate as to leave no doubt as to the position of the insect in the Halticinae.

Cerotrus melanocephalus, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, black. Clypeus, thorax and the femora flavous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra distinctly punctured. — Length 2 lines.

Head black, impunctate, with a deep triangular depression at the vertex. Clypeus flattened, triangular, flavous as well as the frontal tubercles. Antennae filiform, as long as the body, basal joint and the base of the second one flavous, the rest black, second and third joints very short, of equal length, the following ones very elongate. Thorax narrowly transverse, anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, the sides very slightly rounded, anterior angles acute but not produced, surface impunctate, flavous. Scutellum triangular, black. Elytra four times as long as the thorax, parallel, the apex very rounded, nearly truncate, slightly depressed below the base, closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures getting more

indistinct towards the apex, of a shining black colour. Tibiae and tarsi black. Claws appendiculate. Coxal cavities closed.

One specimen from Sidjoendjoeng and three from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

Sphæroderma (?) *striatipennis*, n. sp.

Subquadrate-oblong, convex, rufous. Six terminal joints of the antennae black. Thorax rather closely punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, violaceous blue, the apex rufous. — Length $1^1/_2$—2 lines.

Head finely punctured at the vertex, with a narrow transverse groove above the eyes. Frontal tubercles very flat, divided. Antennae rather short, four or five basal joints fulvous, the rest black, third and fourth joints equal, second joint short. Thorax transverse, widened at the middle, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the apex, surface distinctly and rather closely punctured, with a longitudinal obsolete groove at each side. Scutellum triangular, obscure fulvous or piceous. Elytra very convex, slightly widened towards the middle and narrowed near the apex, strongly and regularly punctate-striate. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae with a spine. Prosternum longitudinally excavated. Mesosternum very short. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Specimens from Boekit Kandang, Solok and Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

I am somewhat doubtful whether the true position of this species is in the genus *Sphæroderma* on account of the regularly punctate-striate elytra and the longitudinal groove (which although obsolete is present in all the specimens) near the sides of the thorax. The shape of the insect also is less rounded than is generally the case and resembles much the genus *Phædon* amongst the true Chrysomelinae.

Sphœroderma (?) *geminata*, n. sp.

Subquadrate-oblong, very convex, fulvous. Thorax closely punctured. Elytra violaceous blue, strongly geminate punctate-striate. — Length 2 lines.

Head with a few punctures in front of the eyes and a fovea at each side above the latter. Clypeus transverse. Labrum large, subquadrate. Antennae short, robust, not extending beyond the base of the thorax, entirely fulvous, the terminal joints gradually but slightly thickened. Thorax transversely convex, widened at the middle, the sides rounded, the anterior angles produced in shape of a tooth, surface closely and distinctly punctured. Elytra subquadrate, convex, strongly geminate punctate-striate to the apex, the interstices also finely punctured.

Five specimens from Boekit Kandang, Soepajang, Solok and Sidjoendjoeng (Sumatra-Expedition).

In all structural characters, this species agrees with the preceeding one but is at once separated by the double rows of punctures and the entirely violaceous elytra. I think it very probable that both species are representatives of a new genus.

Sphœroderma lœvipennis, n. sp.

Rotundate-ovate, fulvous below, above obscure piceous. Two terminal joints of the antennae testaceous, intermediate joints black. Above nearly impunctate. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

This species, of which numerous specimens have been obtained at various localities, may easily be recognised by the almost entirely impunctate upper surface. The 3 basal joints of the antennae are fulvous. The thorax has the sides narrowly flattened and accompanied by an impressed groove. The posterior femora are very strongly incrassate.

Whether this species is identical with one of those described by Motschulsky from Java I am unable to say as his descriptions are too short for recognition.

Galerucinae.

Oïdes metallica, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, convex, black below. Antennae and the last abdominal segment testaceous. Thorax minutely punctured, black. Elytra metallic violaceous blue, extremely finely punctured. — Length 5 lines.

Var. Elytra metallic purplish-æneous.

Head impunctate, with a fine central groove and a deep depression at the vertex. Encarpae trigonate, carina acute. Labrum margined with testaceous. Antennae more than half the length of the body, rather robust, third joint more than twice as long as the second one. Thorax transverse, the posterior margin straight at the middle, anterior one slightly concave, the sides slightly rounded at the base; posterior angles obtusely rounded, surface with a few very obsolete depressions near the sides, extremely minutely punctured. Scutellum trigonate, black. Elytra convex, widened towards the middle, with a deep lateral depression below the shoulders, very closely and nearly as finely punctured as the thorax, of a fine violaceous blue, metallic colour. Tibiae strongly longitudinally channelled. Claws bifid.

Four specimens of the typical form from Boea and Soeroelangoen; a single specimen of the variety from Moeara Laboe (Sumatra-Expedition).

Oïdes pectoralis, Clark.

Clark does not mention the black spot at each side of each abdominal segment in this species in which it agrees with *O. indica* Baly. The latter species is however distin-

guished according to the author's description by the flavous head which is black in *O. pectoralis* to which I refer the nine specimens in the present collection, which have been captured during the Sumatra-Expedition at Boea, Soepajang, Sidjoendjoeng, Moeara Laboe, Bedar Alam and Loeboe Gedang. The antennae have the last 6 joints black, the basal ones testaceous beneath, fuscous above. Thorax impunctate, elytra deeply but remotely punctured. Legs and breast as well as the head are black, the other parts testaceous.

Aulacophora rosea Fabr.
» *dimidiata?* Guér.

Two exactly similarly coloured species, varying from each other in size only; contained in this collection and brought home by the Sumatra-Expedition, must be referred to either of the two above insects which are probably identical.

In both the entire underside, thighs, head and thorax are red; antennae paler, the second joint of which is very short. The elytra are black from the base to below the middle, the remaining portion being bright rufous, the entire upper surface very shining. Elytra very finely punctured, with a deep depression below the scutellum and a distinctly widened lateral margin. Tibiae and tarsi are black.

All the larger specimens (from Sidjoendjoeng and Moeara Laboe) vary from 5 to 6 lines, the smaller ones (from Boekit Kandang, Boea, Solok, Rengkiang Loeloes, Silago, Moeara Laboe, Soeroelangoen and Palembang) from 3 to 4 lines. Of the larger ones only females are before me, but of the smaller both sexes.

The description given here agrees perfectly with either of the above named and described species, but while Guérin gives the length of his species at 8 mill., Fabricius does not indicate the size at all.

I am however inclined to believe that the larger of the two forms is that described by Fabricius, as the colour of the antennae which are flavous, with the exception of the first joint, which is rufous, agrees well with the author's description. In this form the black colour of the elytra is divided obliquely at its posterior margin from the red.

In the smaller species the same colour is separated by an almost straight line (as given by Guérin) but there are specimens which vary in this respect.

Aulacophora Batesi, n. sp.

Oblong, widened behind. Underside and the 4 posterior legs black. Head, thorax, anterior legs and antennae fulvous. Elytra finely punctured, longitudinally costate (♀?) or simple, fulvous, posterior half black. — Length $4^1/_2$—$5^1/_2$ lines.

This large sized species, which I also possess from Java, has quite the colour and general appearance of *Haplosonyx semiflava* Wiedem. from which the structural characters, peculiar to *Aulacophora* at once distinguish it. I cannot separate those specimens with costate interspaces of the elytra, from those with simple ones, this character being the only difference. In both, the first two joints of the antennae are shining, the rest pubescent and more opaque. The third and following joints are nearly equal, more than twice as long as the second. The scutellum is either black or fulvous and the latter colour of the elytra predominates to a greater or smaller degree. The latter in the costate specimens are opaque, in the other form more shining. The last may possibly represent another species.

The specimens before me are from Loeboe Gedang and Soerian (Sumatra-Expedition) and from Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

Aulacophora atripennis, Fabr.

Specimens agreeing well with Fabricius' description are contained in the collection. The colour of the legs (not given by the author) is generally black, in others the thighs are fulvous. The underside also varies in colouration, some specimens having the breast black. In all, the antennae are flavous with the exception of the first joint which is more or less brownish, and the elytra, widened behind and depressed below the base, are very finely punctured. In size the species varies from $3^1/_2$ to $4^1/_2$ lines.

A. cyanoptera Boisd. is probably identical with this species, also perhaps *A. melanoptera* Boisd., but the descriptions are too short to come to any conclusion.

Aulacophora luteicornis, Fabr.

This species is generally received from Sumatra and may be recognised by the rufous elytra, the latter having the apex black. *A. simplicipennis* Clark seems to me to be identical with the present insect, the only difference, according to the description, being the entirely rufous elytra. In some of the Sumatran specimens in this collection the lateral margin of the thorax is narrowly testaceous.

Aulacophora marginata (?) Chap.

The specimens obtained at Sumatra agree with those from Java contained in my collection and named by Chapuis himself, but differing from his description (as already pointed out by me in the »Notes from the Leyden Museum. Vol. V. p. 202). The species is extremely closely allied to *A. melanura* Oliv. from which it only differs apparently in the colour of the underside which is entirely flavous. The present insect has the elytral margin narrowly testaceous, by which

it is distinguished from species otherwise similarly coloured (with black elytra).

Aulacophora palliata, Schall.
» *orientalis*, Hornst.

I cannot distinguish the two above species, as the descriptions are similar. The species from Sumatra, described by Hornstedt, is most probably identical with those in the present collection, although the insect may also have its habitat in India, from which locality Schaller's specimens were described.

Aulacophora coffeae, Hornst.

I refer the specimens obtained at Sumatra to this species. Many closely allied forms exist in the Malayan Archipelago and otherwhere.

All the specimens of the present species before me, have the vertex of the head piceous, the entire underside and four posterior legs black (Hornstedt says green which is no doubt a mistake as no such coloured species exists). The elytra are opaque and very finely punctured. The transverse thoracic groove is deep and extends to the sides.

Malacosoma parvula, n. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, testaceous, terminal jonts of the antennae black. Thorax very minutely, elytra finely and closely punctured. — Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, encarpae contiguous, clypeus triangular, apex of jaws black. Antennae rather robust, extending to one third the length of the elytra, the third joint one half longer than the second, four lower joints obscure fulvous, the rest black. Thorax one half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and finely margined, the angles

slightly thickened and rounded, surface with a fovea at each side, extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens. Scutellum nearly as broad as long, the sides rounded, the apex obtusely rounded. Elytra parallel, not very convex, slightly transversely depressed below the base, closely covered with distinct but fine punctures, which decrease in depth towards the apex. Underside and legs testaceous, closely pubescent. First posterior tarsal joint sligtly longer than the second one. Claws appendiculate. Tibiae mucronate. Coxal cavities incomplete.

Two specimens have been captured at Singkarah, and one in the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

Miltina dilatata, Chap.

The only specimen contained in the collection differs from the type in regard its colour in the following way. The underside, legs, antennae, head and thorax are black, the elytra dark fulvous, margined with black. In the absence of other specimens I am unable to say whether I have a variety or new species before me. In structural characters the specimen agrees with those contained in my collection. — The specimen has been captured at Agam (Sumatra-Expedition).

Mimastra sumatrensis, n. sp.

Elongate, widened behind, entirely testaceous, shining. Thorax transverse, impunctate. Elytra closely punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled. — Length $3^1/_2$—4 lines.

Head broad, rather swollen, impunctate. Face rather flattened, the clypeus raised in shape of a longitudinal ridge. Encarpae contiguous, rather obsolete. Antennae slender, nearly as long as the body, the first joint curved, thickened at the apex, the second joint less than half the length, third one twice as long as the second, fourth nearly double the length of the third. Thorax transverse,

narrow, the sides narrowed towards the base, finely and narrowly margined, surface transversely and deeply impressed at the sides, less deeply at the middle, entirely impunctate, shining. Elytra finely rugose-punctate, their epipleurae extending to the apex. First posterior tarsal joint as long as the two following ones united. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

A specimen from Silago and another from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

This species differs from *M. gracilis* Baly, to which it seems closely allied, in the different proportionate length of the joints of the antennae, in the shape of the thorax which is not angulate, and in the entirely uniform colour of its body and legs.

Mimastra submetallica, n. sp.

Elongate, testaceous. Breast, knees, tibiae and tarsi black. Head and thorax impunctate. Elytra closely punctured, subrugose, with a faint metallic greenish gloss. — Length 3—4 lines.

♀ larger; underside entirely black.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles contiguous. Clypeus triangular. Antennae as long as the body, testaceous, the third joint but little longer than the second, fourth joint as long as the 3 basal joints together. Thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, narrowly margined; surface with a transverse depression at each side, impunctate. Elytra slightly widened towards the apex, finely and closely punctured, the interstices finely rugose especially towards the suture, obscure testaceous or flavous with a slight greenish metallic reflection. Legs slender, unarmed. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Specimens from Silago, Sidjoendjoeng, Si Bakoer, the District of Rawas and Koetoer (Sumatra-Expedition).

From the other described species belonging to *Mimastra*, the present one may be separated by the very long fourth joint of the antennae and the metallic reflection of the elytra. In the female the last joints of the antennae are generally fuscous and the thoracic depressions are more obsolete.

Mimastra violaceipennis, n. sp.

Elongate, black. Head, thorax and anterior femora fulvous. Elytra violaceous or greenish blue, finely rugose-punctate. — Length 2—3½ lines.

Head impunctate. Eyes very convex. Encarpae distinct, rather strongly raised. Clypeus triangular, flattened. Antennae as long as the body, very slender and filiform, second joint short, third joint 3 times as long, fourth one much longer than the preceeding joint, basal joint fulvous, the others fuscous. Thorax transverse, subquadrate, surface with a distinct transverse depression at each side, impunctate, fulvous. Scutellum of the same colour. Elytra subparallel, slightly widened behind, very obsoletely depressed below the base, closely and finely rugose-punctate. Legs slender, tibiae unarmed. First posterior tarsal joint as long as the 2 following ones united. Claws appendiculate. Coxal cavities open.

A specimen from Soepajang, Silago (Sum.-Exp.) and Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

The female is considerably larger and one specimen (that from Soepajang) differs in the colour of the antennae, in having the five lower joints piceous above and fulvous below, and the intermediate joints entirely of the latter colour.

Cerophysa viridipennis, n. sp.

Greenish black below. Antennae with the 8th joint enlarged, blackish green. Head metallic green. Thorax fulvous.

Elytra obscure greenish aeneous, closely punctured. — Length 3 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, the vertex with a rather deep longitudinal groove. Clypeus triangularly convex. Labrum obscure fulvous. Antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the body, blackish green, the edges covered with yellowish pubescence. Thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides rounded before the middle, from there to the base straight, angles obtusely rounded, surface scarcely visibly punctured, slightly convex, with two small impressions transversely placed at the middle of the disk. Scutellum greenish black. Elytra wider than the thorax, very closely and irregularly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose forming transverse and longitudinal wrinkles. Underside and legs greenish black, finely pubescent, coxae fulvous. Coxal cavities open. Claws appendiculate.

A single specimen from Soepajang (Sumatra-Expedition).

This species agrees in every structural character with the exception of the antennae with *Cerophysa* in which I have at present included it. In the present species the 8th instead of the 6th and 7th joints, is greatly developed, but in the absence of other differences I prefer not to erect a new genus on this character.

Cerophysa sumatrensis, n. sp.

Elongate, metallic greenish black below. Head, antennae, thorax and legs fulvous. Elytra metallic green, very finely punctured. — Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, slightly depressed at the vertex, the encarpae rather flattened and divided by a thin longitudinal groove. Carina strongly elevated, clypeus narrow, thickened and transverse. Palpi moderately thickened, third joint rather long, apical joint acute, conical. Antennae robust, extending to only one third the length of the body, entirely fulvous, third joint one half longer than the se-

cond one, the rest gradually thickened and widened, of almost square shape. Thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides nearly straight, posterior angles rounded, entirely obsolete, surface with a narrow transverse rather obsolete depression more distinctly marked at each end than at the middle, disk entirely impunctate, shining fulvous with a slight metallic greenish gloss. Scutellum broad, its apex obtusely rounded. Elytra scarcely widened behind, subdepressed above, very finely and closely punctured, their epipleurae extending to nearly the apex. Legs unarmed, first posterior tarsal joint as long as the two following ones together. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Specimens from Solok, the District of Rawas and Lebong (Sumatra-Expedition).

Although this species belongs evidently to the above genus on account of the robust antennae and similarly shaped thorax, the different colour of all the specimens before me prevent me in considering them the female sex of *C. viridipennis*. As all the insects are of this sex I cannot say whether the antennae show the same structure in the male as in the type.

Luperodes scutellatus, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, testaceous. Breast and scutellum black. Terminal joints of the antennae and the tarsi obscure piceous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra scarcely visibly punctured. — Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, encarpae rather flattened, subcontiguous, carina acute. Labrum black. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, testaceous, 3 or 4 terminal joints obscure piceous, third joint double the length of the second. Thorax subquadrate, scarcely broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded towards the middle, posterior margin obliquely cut near the angles,

the latter obtuse, surface slightly convex, entirely impunctate. Scutellum trigonate, shining black. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly widened posteriorly, the shoulders raised and limited within by a longitudinal depression, surface microscopically finely punctured. Tibiae obscure piceous, armed with a distinct spine, posterior first tarsal joint longer than the 3 following ones together. Claws appendiculate. Coxal cavities open.

Eleven specimens from Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

Some specimens have the head and thorax of a fulvo-piceous colour, but the scutellum is constantly black.

Arcastes sumatrensis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black below. Head, thorax, anterior femora and basal joint of the antennae fulvous. Elytra distinctly punctured, black, a large rounded patch at the middle of each elytron, testaceous. — Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the antennae; encarpae contiguous. Labrum and palpi piceous. Antennae nearly as long as the body, second and third joints very short, nearly equal, the middle joints slightly compressed and dilated, closely pubescent, basal joint fulvous, the rest black. Thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, surface impunctate, with an obsolete transverse depression at each side. Scutellum black. Elytra closely but not very strongly punctured, black, the yellowish patch extending from before to below the middle. Metatarsus much longer than the three following joints together. Posterior tibiae mucronate. Coxal cavities open.

A single specimen from Soepajang (Sumatra-Expedition).

This, the second species of the genus, differs a little in regard to structural details from its ally in the less but still distinctly dilated middle joints of the antennae and

their third shorter joint, the posterior first tarsal joint is also longer than in the species described by Mr. Baly. The black underside and differently marked elytra will easily separate the two species.

Sastra fulvipennis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black. Antennae with the last 3 joints whitish. Thorax finely punctured with some transverse depressions. Elytra fulvous, pubescent, very finely and closely punctured. — Length 3 lines.

Head strongly punctured at each side in front of the eyes, clypeus thickened, transverse. Palpi thin, filiform, black. Antennae closely approached, nearly as long as the body, black, the three or four terminal joints closely covered with whitish hairs, the second joint short, the third the longest and longer than the two preceeding ones united. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides constricted at the base and apex, disk with a large triangular transverse depression in front of the base and a smaller one at each side near the anterior margin, another small but deep depression is placed close to the posterior angles, surface of a shining black colour, distinctly but not very closely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum oblong, its apex rounded, black, opaque. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, gradually increasing in width towards the middle, the sides with a narrow margin and a rather deep depression below the shoulders; surface closely covered with fulvous hairs, very finely and closely punctured. First posterior tarsal joint as long as the 3 following joints together. Claws bifid.

Two specimens: one from Moeara Laboe, the other from the West-Coast (Sumatra-Expedition).

Although this species is of a posteriorly more dilated shape than is usually the case in Mr. Baly's genus *Sastra*, all the structural characters, as the open coxal cavities,

long third joint of the antennae, pubescent upper surface and bifid claws, are present. The species has somewhat the appearance of some forms belonging to the South American genus *Monocesta*.

Haplosonyx speciosus? Baly.
» *sumatrae?* Fabr.

The fifty specimens before me of which scarcely two are of the same colour may be referred to either of the above species. In some the base of the elytra and their apex are black, others are entirely fulvous and between these two forms, any intermediate stage may be found. The elytra are geminate punctate-striate.

Antennae and legs are equally variable in colour and change from black to fulvous. Mr. Baly describes the base of the elytra as »bluish-black". Possibly the Sumatran specimens, which have been captured at different localities, are varieties of Fabricius' species.

Antipha dilaticornis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous. Abdomen, legs and antennae black, apical joints of the latter testaceous. Thorax with two impressions, distantly punctured. Elytra distinctly and closely punctured, black, a longitudinal band from the base to below the middle testaceous. — Length 3 lines.

Var. Elytra entirely black.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes. Clypeus piceous. Labrum fulvous, stained with piceous. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, the seven lower joints black, the following two testaceous, the rest wanting, intermediate joints compressed and dilated. Thorax twice as broad as long, surface with two distinct depressions, very remotely punctured near the sides, fulvous. Scutellum black. Elytra rather strongly punctured, the punctures closely arranged in semiregular rows, black, a

longitudinal rather irregularly shaped testaceous band, commencing at the base, pointed and divided near the apex, extends to below the middle, this band nearly touches the lateral but not the sutural margin. Below, with the exception of the legs and the middle of the abdomen, fulvous.

In the variety, which is from Soeroelangoen, whereas the specimen of the typical form has been captured at Loeboe Gedang, the elytra are entirely black, the femora are tinged with fulvous at the base, and the 2 impressions at the thorax are almost absent.

I have provisionally placed this insect in the genus *Antipha* on account of its distinct prosternum, closed anterior coxal cavities and unarmed tibiae; the dilated intermediate joints of the antennae would perhaps equally well given it a place in the genus *Emathea*, the latter is however of totally different habit, rotundate and convex. *Arcastes* has similarly structured antennae, but the coxal cavities in the latter genus are open and the tibiae mucronate. The present insect differs from the others of this genus by its dilated, not filiform antennae.

Antipha Balyi, n. sp.

Oblong, widened behind, reddish fulvous. Antennae and tibiae black, three basal and the terminal joint of the former testaceous. Thorax with 2 foveae. Elytra closely and finely semipunctate-striate. — Length 2 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, with an oblong central fovea and a deep transverse groove between the antennae. Encarpae nearly contiguous, carina narrowly oblong. Labrum and jaws pale fulvous. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, the third joint of double the length of the second, black, with the exception of the 3 basal and the last joint which are testaceous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one rounded, sides very nearly straight, anterior angles acute and slightly produced, surface with

a few scattered small punctures and a deep fovea at each side. Elytra but little convex, deeply impressed within the shoulders and a slight transverse depression below the base which makes the latter rather prominent, of a dark fulvous shining colour, closely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular rows and distinct to the apex. Below fulvous with the exception of the tibiae and knees which are piceous or black. First posterior tarsal joint as long as the three following joints united. Tibiae unarmed. Prosternum narrow but distinct.

Three specimens from Soepajang and one from Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

Antipha capitata, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, widened behind. Fulvo-testaceous below, breast black. Antennae obscure fulvous. Head black. Thorax testaceous, impunctate. Elytra with basal depression, dark fulvous, finely and closely subpunctate-striate. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved. Encarpae transversely shaped, separated by a deep fovea. Clypeus flattened, triangular. Labrum fulvous. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, slender, filiform, third joint twice as long as the second. Thorax transverse, nearly three times as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margins almost parallel, the lateral margins slightly rounded before the middle, anterior angles acute, very slightly produced outwards, surface with a few extremely fine punctures at the sides only, testaceous. Scutellum triangular, fulvous. Elytra widened below the middle, distinctly depressed below the base, the latter slightly raised, closely and finely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular close rows but getting finer towards the apex. Posterior first tarsal joint as long as the three following ones united. Claws appendiculate. Coxal cavities closed.

A specimen from Solok and another from Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

Antipha abdominalis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, widened behind, black. Antennae testaceous. Thorax finely punctured. Elytra more strongly and very closely punctured, black, the apical portion fulvous. Abdomen of the same colour. — Length $3^1/_2$—4 lines.

Head very minutely punctured, with a deep fovea. Clypeus thickened, triangular. Labrum testaceous. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, testaceous, the first joint piceous, the second and third joints short, the latter one half longer than the preceeding one, fourth and following joints as long as the 3 basal ones together. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, anterior and posterior margins rounded, parallel, the sides straight, anterior angles produced and thickened, surface finely and remotely punctured. Scutellum trigonate, smooth. Elytra distinctly widened behind, depressed below the base, the latter raised, surface very closely and distinctly punctured, black, their apical third fulvous. Posterior tibiae unarmed, first tarsal joint as long as the 3 following ones united. Breast and legs black. Prosternum distinct. Coxal cavities closed. Claws appendiculate.

Specimens from Boea, Sidjoendjoeng, Moeara Laboe, Doesoen Tengah and the District of Rawas have been brought home by the Sumatra-Expedition.

Antipha seminigra, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, widened behind, black. Head, thorax and abdomen rufous. Antennae testaceous. Thorax remotely and finely, elytra more strongly and closely punctured. — Length 3—$3^1/_2$ lines.

Var. Thorax black.

Head impunctate with a deep fovea between the eyes; clypeus narrowly triangular. Antennae about half the length of the body, third joint more than double the length of the second, the following joints of equal length and slightly thickened and pubescent. Thorax narrowly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margins parallel, the sides straight, anterior angles slightly produced, flattened, their apex obliquely cut; surface finely and very distantly punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra much widened below the middle, with a distinct circular depression surrounding the base, the latter raised within this depression, entire surface more or less strongly punctured throughout, black, shining. Underside and legs black, abdomen rufous.

The typical form from Moeara Laboe and the West-Coast, the variety from Datar and Ajer Boesoek (Sumatra-Expedition).

Monolepta bifasciata, Fabr.

Oblong-ovate, testaceous. Head obscure piceous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra extremely finely punctured, a transverse band at the base and another below the middle obscure fulvo-piceous. — Length $1^3/_4$ line.

Head impunctate, with a very thinly impressed longitudinal groove. Eyes large. Antennae nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the apical joint obscure piceous, second and third joints small, subequal, the rest of equal length. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, surface entirely impunctate, testaceous. Scutellum fulvo-piceous. Elytra convex, slightly widened behind, very finely punctured, a narrow transverse basal band, the posterior margin of which is concave, and a similarly shaped band near the apex fulvo-piceous. The basal band extends to the lateral margin surrounding the shoulders, but the posterior one is abbreviated at the sides. Under-

side and legs testaceous, the breast fulvous or piceous, last abdominal segment black.

In the collection before me are specimens from Boekit Kandang, Soepajang, Silago, Moeara Laboe, Soeroelangoen and Koetoer (Sumatra-Expedition), and from Boenga mas and Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

This species is also found in India and seems to me to be identical with *M. latefascia* Motsch. (sub *Luperodes*).

Monolepta basimarginata (?) Boisd.

Oblong-ovate, widened behind, testaceous. Breast black. Thorax minutely punctured. Elytra finely punctate, the basal and sometimes the lateral margin anteriorly black. — Length 3 lines.

Head rather flat, impunctate, finely transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter very large. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, (♂) testaceous, second and third joints short, of equal length. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, posterior margin obliquely cut at each side, straight at the middle, surface slightly convex, scarcely visibly punctured. Scutellum longer than broad, its apex subobtuse. Elytra convex, slightly widened below the middle, surface extremely finely punctured, testaceous, the extreme basal margin, which is raised, black; this colour extends sometimes to the lateral margin as far as the anterior half, but in all cases it is confined to the extreme edge of the elytra. Underside and legs testaceous, pubescent. Breast black. Posterior first tarsal joint as long as half the tibiae, the latter with a long spine. Coxal cavities closed.

Specimens from Rengkiang Loeloes, Alahan pandjang, Moeara Laboe, Doesoen Tengah, the District of Rawas, and Palembang (Sumatra-Expedition).

I am in doubt whether this is the species described by Boisduval in the »Voyage de l'Astrolabe", as the description is

too short. The femora in all the insects before me are obscure fulvous in some specimens not »nigro fuscis".

Monolepta basalis, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, fulvous below. Abdomen testaceous. Head and antennae piceous or black, the two apical joints of the latter testaceous. Thorax and elytra very finely punctured, dark fulvous, the apical two thirds of the latter testaceous. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, piceous or black as well as the palpi. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, second and third joints very short, of equal length, the intermediate joints slightly compressed and dilated, pubescent, the two last joints testaceous. Thorax transverse, the anterior angles obtusely rounded, anterior margin straight, posterior one slightly rounded, surface scarcely visibly punctured, dark fulvous. Scutellum of the same colour, trigonate. Elytra distinctly widened behind, very convex, punctured like the thorax, testaceous, a broad transverse basal band, extending to the first third of their length, fulvous. Elytral epipleurae broad and flat, obliquely shaped before the middle where they gradually disappear. Legs fulvous, posterior tibiae with a long spine, first posterior tarsal joint as long as half the tibia. Claws appendiculate.

Specimens from Soepajang, Moeara Laboe, and Lebong (Sumatra-Expedition).

Ochralea marginata, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, testaceous. Thorax fulvous, finely punctured. Elytra very finely and closely punctured, testaceous, the sutural and lateral margin narrowly black. — Length $3^1/_2$—4 lines.

Head impunctate, with a deep transverse groove between the eyes. Clypeus triangular, thickened. Antennae as long

as the body, filiform, second and third joints short, of nearly equal length. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, lateral and posterior margin evenly rounded, the anterior angles slightly thickened, surface with a sinuate shallow depression extending nearly across the entire disk, very closely and finely punctured. Scutellum black, triangular. Elytra convex, very finely and closely punctured, inner margin of the epipleurae black. First posterior tarsal joint as long as half the tibia, the latter with a distinct thorn. Claws appendiculate.

Two specimens from Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

The closed anterior coxal cavities, structure of the antennae, the tibiae which are all armed with a spine, and the long metatarsus, show this species to belong to the above genus, although in shape it resembles much the insects forming the genus *Luperodes*.

Theopea obliterata, n. sp.

Elongate, obscure testaceous. Tibiae piceous. Thorax fulvous, biimpressed, impunctate. Elytra violaceous blue, obsoletely longitudinally costate, the interstices very finely punctured. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

This species can easily be distinguished from *T. impressa* Fabr. by its different coloured antennae, which are entirely testaceous, and by the finely costate and punctured elytra which are not transversely reticulate as in the allied species, and have their epipleurae also fulvous, not blue.

Two specimens of this species have been collected at Moeara Laboe (Sumatra-Expedition).

Neocharis fulvicollis, Jacoby.

This genus was founded by myself (Proceed. Zool. Soc. London. 1881) on two specimens from Java, differing from

the allied genera of Platyxanthinae by the deformed dilated third joint of the antennae. All the specimens contained in the Sumatran collection, obtained at Soengei-Simauoeng, Moeara Laboe, Loeboe Gedang, Palembang and Soeroelangoen, differ in colour from the typical forms contained in my collection and prove the insect to be very variable in that respect. As I suspected at the time of publication, the females, of which many specimens are now before me, differ from the male insects in having simple antennae, in which character they agree with the same sex in the genus *Dorydea*. From the female in the latter, the same sex of the present insect may be separated by the longer third joint of the antennae which is the longest of all, by the more squareshaped thorax and by the different punctuation of the elytra, which are very finely and irregularly punctured in the female sex.

I may add here to my former description that the third joint of the antennae in the male is deeply excavated on its upper surface and slightly indented at its inner margin.

I give here the colours of the typical form, and of the varieties from Sumatra:

Below black. Head, thorax, antennae and femora fulvous. Elytra greenish and bluish black, the apex fulvous. (typical form).

var. *a*. Elytra with a transverse testaceous dentate band before the middle. Tibiae more or less marked with blackish.

var. *b*. Elytra fulvous, a narrow transverse basal band, another one below the middle, the lateral margin at the same place and the apex bluish black.

var. *c*. Below fulvous, antennae testaceous, stained with fuscous, elytra entirely black.

var. *d*. Below black, elytra bluish black, a transverse band at the middle fulvous.

Between all these forms, several intermediate stages are to be found as well.

Xenoda spinicornis, Baly.

Elongate, testaceous. Head and thorax impunctate. Elytra dark purplish, finely transversely rugose and sparingly pubescent. — Length 3 lines.

Head with a transverse ridge between the eyes, the space between the antennae very narrow, raised, and divided longitudinally by a groove. Clypeus transversely triangular. Antennae scarcely half the length of the body, testaceous, the second joint very short, the five following joints forming an elongate thickened club and ending in a long and acute spine, the next joint as long as the five preceeding joints together, the two terminal joints rather short. Thorax narrowly transverse, the sides straight, anterior angles slightly tuberculate, posterior ones obsolete, surface with a deep transverse depression which does not quite extend to the sides, entirely impunctate. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra of a purplish violaceous or greenish colour, according to the position the insect is held, the suture however of the former colour, surface entirely covered with transverse wrinkles without punctuation, the sides and apex sparingly covered with stiff hairs. Legs testaceous, first posterior tarsal joint as long as the 3 following ones together. Claws appendiculate.

A single specimen from Moeara Laboe (Sumatra-Expedition).

I have given a renewed description of this species, which varies in the colour of the antennae, legs and underside from the typical form, but I believe in no other respect.

Xenoda hirtipennis, n. sp.

Testaceous. Head and thorax impunctate. Elytra extremely finely punctured, closely pubescent, testaceous, the basal margin and a lateral longitudinal band, extending nearly to the apex, black. — Length 3 lines.

This species agrees in everything with the preceeding one in regard to structural details, the elytra are however differently sculptured, not rugose, and closely covered with testaceous pubescence, besides being of different colouration. The antennae are of the same curious construction and colour but the two apical joints are wanting.

A single specimen from Moeara Laboe (Sumatra-Expedition).

Macrima (?) *pallidicornis*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black. Antennae and tarsi pale fulvous. Thorax transversely biimpressed, impunctate. Elytra dark fulvous or black, finely and closely punctured. — Length $3^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved. Clypeus triangular, thickened. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, filiform, the third joint twice as long as the second, pale fulvous, basal joint piceous above. Thorax transverse, the anterior and posterior margins rounded, the sides evenly rounded, anterior angles thickened, surface with a transverse depression at each side extending nearly across the entire disk, the latter impunctate. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra much widened behind, convex, very closely and finely punctured, black or fulvous. Tibiae rather curved, the 4 posterior ones with a long spine, their first tarsal joint of half their length. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Claws appendiculate.

Specimens from Datar, Alahan pandjang, Moeara Laboe and Lebong (Sumatra-Expedition).

I have provisionally placed this species in Mr. Baly's genus *Macrima* (Cistula 1878) as it agrees in the closed coxal cavities and in all other respects with the description of the author. The only differences are the robust, posteriorly dilated shape of the present species and the long

metatarsus which is as long as that in *Luperodes* and *Monolepta*, which character separates it also from *Leptarthra*.

Macrima abdominalis, n. sp.

Elongate. Black below. Abdomen more or less testaceous. Above obscure fulvous. Tibiae piceous. Thorax subquadrate, transversely depressed. Elytra minutely punctured. — Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes. Antennae rather more than half the length of the body, pale testaceous. First joint as long as the two following ones together, second one short, fourth longer than the third. Thorax transverse, the sides much narrowed towards the base, widened before the middle, surface with a transverse depression at each side, entirely impunctate, shining. Scutellum piceous or fulvous. Elytra very slightly widened below the middle, with a very shallow depression below the base, very finely punctured, their epipleurae extending to the apex. Tibiae mucronate, first posterior tarsal joint as long as the 3 following ones together. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Underside black, sides of the abdomen and the last abdominal segment more or less testaceous. Claws appendiculate.

Specimens have been captured at Moeara Laboe, Mesauw and Soeroelangoen (Sumatra-Expedition).

At first sight this species resembles *Aulacophora abdominalis* Fabr. from which the structural differences pointed out above, will at once distinguish it.

Caritheca sumatrensis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, obscure flavous. Legs obscure piceous. Thorax distinctly punctured. Elytra metallic pur-

plish violaceous, strongly and closely punctured. — Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate. Eyes very large. Clypeus thickened, transverse, antennae flavous, second and third joints very short, equal, fourth joint the longest, 5 apical joints shorter, equal, pubescent. Thorax narrowly transverse, the sides straight, anterior angles subacute, surface with a distinct transverse groove across the entire disk, distinctly punctured near the anterior and posterior margin. Scutellum black, trigonate, its surface rather convex. Elytra wider than the thorax, convex, longitudinally excavated near the lateral margin before the middle, their surface closely and slightly rugose-punctate, with indications of narrow and smooth longitudinal costae. Underside and femora flavous, apex of the latter and the tibiae piceous.

A single specimen from Loeboe Tarab (Sumatra-Expedition).

Separated from *C. Wallacei* Baly by its larger size, punctured thorax and flavous underside.

Strobiderus, nov. gen. (Sect. Monoleptinae).

Body oblong. Head exserted. Eyes large, entire. Palpi robust, last joint conical. Antennae slender, filiform, long, pubescent, first joint very long, second one short, third joint scarcely shorter than the first, the rest elongate, equal. Thorax transverse, convex, without depression. Elytra deeply punctate-striate, interstices longitudinally costate, pubescent, the apex produced into a flattened protuberance and preceeded by a deep inward excavation (♂). Prosternum not visible, anterior coxal cavities closed. Legs slender, elongate, posterior tibiae with spine, their first tarsal joint of half their length. Claws appendiculate.

♀. Apex of the elytra simple.

The curious structure of the elytra in the male and their punctate-striate and pubescent surface, a rare occurrence

amongst the Galerucidae, will easily distinguish this genus from the rest of the Monoleptinae in which it must be placed by the characters pointed out above, although the general shape of the insect is more elongate than is generally the case in this division.

Strobiderus excavatus, n. sp.

Elongate, pale fulvous. Thorax extremely finely punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate with convex interstices, fulvous, pubescent, the apex black, excavated and produced (♂). Female with simple elytra. — Length $2^1/_2$ lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex with a transverse blackish band. Eyes very large, black, the space between them somewhat depressed towards the lower portion. Antennae as long as the body, all the joints, with the exception of the very short second one, slender, of equal length and very elongate, covered with rather long hairs. Thorax twice as broad as long, rather convex, sides rounded, the anterior angles entirely obsolete, the posterior ones acute, surface extremely finely punctured, slightly wrinkled. Elytra closely covered with yellow pubescence, deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate, fulvous, the extreme apex black. The latter produced in a spoonshaped protuberance at each elytron, preceeded by a deep excavation or hole extending into the elytra. Legs slender, first tarsal joint as long as half the tibia, the latter with a long spine.

In the female the antennae are shorter and the elytra are slightly truncate at the apex.

A male and a female have been taken in the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

Glyptolus, nov. gen. (Sect. Scelidinae).

Body elongate, parallel. Head exserted. Eyes large, entire. Labrum broad, entire. Palpi slender, the last joint

very pointed. Antennae slender, filiform, second joint short, third more than twice as long, the rest of nearly equal length. Thorax narrowly transverse, sides rounded, surface transversely depressed, finely pubescent. Elytra elongate, finely rugose-punctate, covered with thin pubescence, their epipleurae prolonged nearly to the apex. Prosternum invisible. Anterior coxal cavities open. Legs slender and thin, tibiae unarmed, first tarsal joint as long as the three following joints united. Claws appendiculate.

This genus will find its place in the 12th group of Chapuis' arrangement, on account of the open coxal cavities, unarmed tibiae and appendiculate claws. The transversely depressed thorax and the pubescent upper surface will separate it from the other 2 genera forming this section.

Glyptolus viridis, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, black below. Legs and thorax testaceous, the latter with a central black spot. Elytra metallic green, the lateral margin narrowly purplish, surface finely granulose-punctate, finely pubescent. — Length 3 lines.

Head closely and finely rugose, black, covered with fine yellow pubescence. Clypeus testaceous. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, slender, filiform, black, the basal joint testaceous at the base. Thorax twice as broad as long, constricted at the middle, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the base, anterior angles obtuse, surface finely granulose and covered like the head with fine yellowish pubescence, a transverse shallow depression extends nearly across the entire disk, of a testaceous colour, with an elongate black spot placed at the middle. Scutellum black, opaque, pubescent. Elytra finely granulose, of a bright submetallic green colour, the lateral margin very narrowly purplish, surface very finely covered with yellowish hairs. Underside black. Legs fulvo-testaceous. First posterior

tarsal joint as long as the two following ones united. Claws appendiculate.

In the collection before me are specimens from Silago, Moeara Laboe, Doesoen Tengah, Loeboe Gedang, Soeroelangoen and Mesauw (Sumatra-Expedition), as well as a specimen from Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen), and another from Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

Sermyloides, nov. gen. (Sect. Sermylinae).

Body ovate, convex. Head transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter entire. Labrum prominent. Third joint of palpi incrassate, terminal joint small, acute. Antennae filiform, slender, third joint of male dilated at the base, nearly equal in length to the following joints, second one very small, moniliform. Thorax transverse, the sides straight, narrowly margined, surface without depressions. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra convex, closely punctured, the punctures semiregularly arranged, their epipleurae prolonged below the middle. Legs slender. Tibiae with a small spine. Posterior first tarsal joint longer than the 3 following ones united. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very narrow, coxal cavities closed.

♀. Antennae with the third joint simple.

The above characters will place this genus in Chapuis' 20th group, from all of which I am obliged to separate it by the incrassate penultimate joint of the palpi. In its other structural characters it approaches the genus *Leptarthra* from which it must however be separated by the different comparative length and structure of the antennae and different shape of the elytra which are devoid of any basal depression.

Malacotheria Fairm. has a differently shaped thorax and scutellum. *Macrima* Baly differs in the thoracic depression, not incrassate palpi and different comparative length of the joints of the antennae.

Sermyloides basalis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, widened behind. Fulvous. Breast, abdomen and posterior legs black. Antennae testaceous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra closely punctured, fulvous, the base broadly, lateral margin and apex narrowly black. — Length 3 lines.

Var. Elytra fulvous, the margin and apex only black.

Head impunctate, with a transverse ridge between the eyes; lower part of face excavated, with a few stiff bristles at each side. Labrum prominent. Antennae nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the first joint slender, curved, second one very short, third joint slightly shorter than the first, distinctly swollen at the base, the following joints of equal length. Thorax three times as broad as long, of equal width, the sides rounded; posterior angles acute and preceeded by a distinct groove, anterior angles rounded, surface extremely finely punctured only when seen under a strong power. Scutellum elongate, trigonate. Elytra convex, closely and finely punctured, fulvous, their anterior third portion together with the lateral margin and apex black. Underside black, the two pairs of anterior legs fulvous.

Specimens from Soepajang, Renkiang Loeloes, Soengei-Simauoeng, Silago, Moeara Laboe, Alahan pandjang, Loeboe Gedang, Bedar Alam, Koetoer, Soeroelangoen, Kloempang (Sumatra-Expedition), and Soekadana (I. C. van Hasselt).

Galerucella rugosa, n. sp.

Below piceous or black, above obscure fuscous or fulvous. Thorax bifoveolate, shining. Elytra rugose-punctate, finely pubescent. — Length 2—2½ lines.

Head very finely punctured with a shallow central fovea. Encarpae rather flattened, elongate and separated by a

longitudinal groove. Clypeus transverse, thickened. Antennae extending to one third the length of the elytra, the third joint of double the length of the second, the latter and the rest of the joints of nearly equal length, obscure fulvous. Thorax subquadrate, broader than long, the sides subangulate before the middle, anterior and posterior angles produced in a short tooth, surface deeply excavated at each side and strongly punctured, a small fovea is placed between the lateral excavations near the anterior margin. Scutellum truncate at its apex. Elytra distinctly wider at the base than the thorax, slightly dilated posteriorly, very closely rugose-punctate and finely pubescent, their epipleurae extending to the apex. Claws bifid. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Specimens from Moeara Laboe, Loeboe Gedang, Bedar Alam, the West-Coast, Soerian (Sumatra-Expedition) and Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen).

Delocephala, nov. gen.

♂. Body oblong. Head broader than the thorax. Eyes small. Jaws prominent. Palpi filiform. Antennae subfiliform, first joint slender, curved, thickened at the apex, second one very short, third shorter than the first, the following joints gradually shortened, pubescent. Thorax narrow, transverse, without depressions, the sides constricted near the base. Elytra closely rugose-punctate. Anterior legs elongate. Tibiae unarmed, simple, first posterior tarsal joint scarcely longer than the second. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very narrow. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Elytral epipleurae continued nearly to the apex. Posterior femora not thickened.

♀. Head of normal size. Anterior legs not longer than the others.

The genus proposed here, which would enter into Chapuis' 26th group, is at once distinguished by the great

development of the head in the male and the elongate anterior legs. The genus greatly resembles *Chalœnus* Westwood amongst the Halticinae, especially in the structure of the antennae, but the absence of any incrassation of the posterior femora and the abnormal shape of the head prevents the insect of being classified in that genus.

Delocephala apicicornis, n. sp.

Bluish black below. Legs and antennae piceous, the 5 last joints of the latter testaceous. Head and thorax obscure bluish black. Elytra purplish blue, closely rugose-punctate. — Length 3 lines.

♂. Head very broad, distinctly broader than long, impunctate; face flattened, triangular. Antennae two-thirds the length of the body, first joint very elongate, slender and thickened at the apex only, second joint short, third one elongate, the rest gradually decreasing in length and pubescent, 6 lower joints piceous, the rest pale testaceous. Thorax three times as broad as long, narrowed at the base, the anterior angles not very acute, surface impunctate, blackish blue. Scutellum black, its apex broadly rounded. Elytra of a purplish blue colour, their surface finely transversely rugose and the interstices punctured, the base not depressed. Legs piceous, their coxae obscure fulvous.

♀. Head and legs of normal size, third joint of the antennae shorter than in the male, in all other respects resembling the latter sex.

Three specimens (one male and two females) from Lebong (Sumatra-Expedition).

Sumatrasia, nov. gen. (Sect. Mimastrinae).

Body elongate, glabrous above. Head transversely grooved; frontal tubercles and carina distinct. Eyes regularly

rounded, entire. Palpi robust, third and fourth joints of equal length, the latter conical. Antennae filiform, second joint one half the size of the third, the latter and following joints nearly equal. Thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, convex, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles obsolete, posterior ones acute. Scutellum broad, subtrigonate, its sides rounded. Elytra elongate, punctate-striate, their epipleurae continued to the sutural angle. Legs slender. Tibiae unarmed, posterior first tarsal joint slightly longer than the 2 following ones united. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum extremely narrow. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Distinguished from all the genera belonging to the present group (the 11th of Chapuis) by the punctate-striate elytra in connection with the subquadrate thorax.

Sumatrasia unicolor, n. sp.

Oblong, testaceous below. Above pale fulvous. Thorax subquadrate, impunctate. Elytra subgeminate punctate-striate. — Length 3 lines.

Head with a very deep transverse groove. Encarpae strongly raised, carina narrow, acutely raised. Labrum large, with a transverse row of punctures. Antennae of nearly half the length of the body, testaceous, the apical joint black at the apex, first joint elongate, gradually thickened, second of half the length of the third. Thorax subquadrate, narrowed from the middle to the base, the former subangularly produced and obliquely cut to the apex, anterior angles obtuse, posterior ones acute, surface rather convex, entirely impunctate. Scutellum broader than long, subtrigonate. Elytra slightly depressed below the base, each elytron with about ten rows of fine punctures arranged slightly in double lines but disappearing entirely at the apex. Underside pubescent. Posterior first tarsal joint as long as the 2 following ones united.

Two specimens: one from Alahan pandjang, the other from the District of Rawas (Sumatra-Expedition).

Pseudocophora, nov. gen.

Shape and structural characters of *Aulacophora*. Differing in the elytral epipleurae which are continued nearly to the apex.

Type: *Pseudocophora Buqueti* Guér. (under *Aulacophora*).

It is impossible to leave the above named species in the genus *Aulacophora* in which it was placed by Guérin, on account of the prolonged elytral epipleurae. The elytra differ in the present species also by their punctuation which is arranged in striae anteriorly. I give here a renewed description of both sexes.

Pseudocophora Buqueti, Guér.

♂. Black. Antennae flavous or obscure fulvous. Head and thorax fulvous, impunctate. Elytra punctate-striate, anteriorly black, posterior portion flavous, extreme apex and margin black; a deep fovea below the scutellum. — Length 3 lines.

♀. Elytra simple, more closely punctured.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved. Encarpae transverse. Carina distinct. Antennae more than half the length of the body in the female (in the male specimen they are broken), filiform. Thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, widened at the middle, surface rather convex, with a deep transverse groove extending entirely to the sides, disk impunctate. Scutellum fulvous, trigonate. Elytra widened behind, finely punctate-striate at their anterior half, posterior portion finely and irregularly punctured; a deep longitudinal fovea extends below the scutellum to about the first third of their length and has within its base two small fulvous tubercles. Legs black, anterior tibiae, knees and tarsi obscure fulvous.

The female has the anterior portion of the elytra more closely subgeminate punctate-striate. Their colour is divided in black and fulvous at or a little below the middle, the latter colour not extending quite to the lateral or apical margins which are black.

One male and two females: the former from Solok (J. H. Schagen van Leeuwen), the latter from Loeboe Gedang (Sumatra-Expedition).

London, October 30th, 1883.